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[31-3]

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14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE SELECT AFTERNOON TEA RESORT OF HONGKONG.
DELICIOUS CREAM ICES, ICED DRINKS AND
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

TELEPHONE 407.

[19]

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that we have just received a
Consignment of GENUINE EGYPTIAN AROMATIC CIGARETTES
of the following Brands:—

CH-CONROUCLIS CAIRO EGYPT:	
Crown Prince No. 1, in box of 100	\$4.00
TOCOS Medium No. 1, in box of 100	\$2.50
TOCOS Small No. 2, in box of 100	\$2.00
SIMON ARZT CAIRO EGYPT No. 70 in box of 100	\$2.00
" " " " " " " " in box of 50	\$1.10
G. GEORGACOPOULOS CAIRO:	
Cleopatra in box of 100	\$2.00
Felahi in pkt. of 10	.20
Melahi in box of 100	\$2.50
Fioravanti CAIRO TOGO	100 - \$2.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100 - \$1.25
M. MELACHRINO & Co. CAIRO:	
No. 5, Sultana	100 - \$3.00

Hongkong, 1st September, 1916.

[916]

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you
pay?Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil"
from the Compradors. Why not tell him to
get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to
get something good. Besides, you will pay
less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in casks. Price \$3.75 per case.
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD
USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for
2 tins, \$3.50.KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1916.

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JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 114, Caine Road,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

[725]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[381]

ENGLISHMEN'S ESCAPE FROM
GERMANY.FOUR MONTHS' SUFFERING IN
A PRISON CELL.

LIFE AT RULHEBEN.

CORRESPONDENT'S DASH TO DUTCH
FRONTIER.After almost a year's imprisonment in
Germany, Mr. Geoffrey L. Pyke, Reuter's
correspondent in Denmark at the out-
break of war, has escaped and reached
Amsterdam.Shortly after the outbreak of war Mr.
Pyke left England to study economic con-
ditions in Germany on behalf of the
Daily Chronicle. He was arrested within
a few days of his arrival in Germany,
and afterwards only heard of in indirect
ways.Mr. Pyke, who suffered many hard-
ships, finally escaped in company with
Mr. Edward Falk, of the Nigerian
Political Service, who was arrested just
before the outbreak of war while holiday-
making.After telling of his arrest in a Berlin
hotel, Mr. Pyke describes his life for
four months in a narrow cell in a prison
used for the worst ruffians in Berlin.
While here he saw about a dozen Eng-
lishmen, who were members of the Com-
mittee for the Relief of British Destitute in
Germany.FOUR MONTHS IN PRISON.
I remained in this prison (says Mr.
Pyke) without artificial light, and without
books or writing materials, sixteen weeks.
After the winter daylight, which falls in
Berlin at 4.30 in the afternoon, I re-
mained in Cimmerian gloom till the
following daybreak. Day followed day
in this unrelieved monotony, till mind
and spirit alike seemed on the verge of
disruption. Suddenly, when about on
the 12th night, my cell door opened, and
a gruff voice roared, "Come out."
Before I knew it I was whisked to
Ruhleben.I should not omit to mention that
while I was imprisoned the police doctor
refused to examine me when I was suffer-
ing from blood poisoning, a result of bad
food. The refusal was simply owing to
my nationality. He observed that when
Germans were better treated in England,
he would be prepared to examine me. My
English fellow prisoner had whispered
that Ruhleben existed, whereupon I
wrote repeated agonised petitions to be
released to the freedom of a prison camp.
My fellow captives had heard of
Ruhleben from a friendly policeman.AT RULHEBEN.
When I reached Ruhleben, says Mr.
Pyke, I had no shoes, to my boots, having
walked them off pacing my narrow cell.
The snow and ice on the ground at this
time rendered my sufferings acute.You know all about Ruhleben in
these days. Ruhleben means "restful
life," but to us this was bitter mockery.
However, my fellow-prisoners there
received me with such kindness that the
remembrance still deeply moves me. It was
not their fault that 300 of us slept in
one hayloft, the attic shape of which pre-
sented half its tenants maintaining the
correct position. Here I contracted an-
emia and lost from repeated ill-treat-
ment.The writer tells how he became ac-
quainted at Ruhleben with Mr. Falk,
and how they spent three months perfect-
ing their plans to escape. He continues:—
THE ESCAPE.We escaped in broad daylight in the
afternoon of July 9, passing through a
cordon of armed sentries and four tall
barbed wire fences. Spending the night
in an adjoining sapling, we entered
Berlin the next morning, enjoying our
first real good meal for months with huge
relish flavoured by fear.Buying an outfit for a walking tour of
the Harz Mountains, we trained to
Bielefeld, where we alighted, and tramped
the rest of the way by night across
country with aid of a luminous compass,
passing over fields of barbed wire,
through dense forest. Drenched to the
skin every day by heavy rains, we lived
on about four ounces of food daily,
stealing turnips, sugar beets, and potatoes
from gardens and fields.As we approached to within fifty miles
of the Dutch frontier we found it
necessary to exercise greater and
greater caution. Once during the
day, while hiding in a copse,
we found ourselves the centre of a
cavalry manoeuvre ground, a squadron
approaching within twenty yards. This
alarm over, we resumed our journey with
provisions almost exhausted. Last
Thursday night we almost lost ourselves
in a peat bog upon a desolate moor, dark-
ness adding to our perils from peatbogs.THE LAST DASH.
On Friday we made our position
dead reckoning to be about a mile from
the Dutch boundary. Prepared for a
last forward dash through the German
sentry lines, we found ourselves surprised
in our hiding-place by an armed guard.
All seemed lost. We saw before us
another prolonged period of terrible
solitary confinement, when, to our joy
and amazement, Dutch soldiers disclosed
themselves. We hardly could believe our
good fortune when they told us that we
were fifty yards inside Dutch territory.
They had taken us for smugglers.THE SALVAGE OF THE "NILE."
A Moji dispatch reports that, according
to an official of the Moji Custom House
who inspected the condition of the P. and
O. steamer *Nile*, which stranded off
Uwajima, on Suwa Bay, in April last,
of the cargo of the steamer, some Mani-
hemp, beer and canned goods have been
saved, says the *Japan Times*. The boat
and canned goods have been spoiled and
are useless. According to the official,
the floating of the *Nile*, though not
altogether impossible, requires much time
and great expense. The Yamashina Com-
pany, which has taken up the work of
refloating, has applied to the Mitsui Bishi
Company to undertake the work and
negotiations are now going on between the
two concerns. It is estimated that the
hull of the ship will be worth 1,500,000
yen, if successfully refloated in the present
condition. The divers can work in the
water only four minutes at a time, and
this accounts for the slow progress of the
salvage process.

GERMANY IN THE PILLORY.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT
EARNED IN ONE YEAR.In connection with the anniversary of
the day on which Germany plunged the
world into war, the *Daily Graphic* has
published the following sample of the
opinions which Germany in that year
has won:—

SELF-CONDEMNED.

We are now in a state of necessity, and
necessity knows no law. Our troops have
occupied Luxemburg and perhaps are
already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that
is contrary to the dictates of inter-
national law. . . . The wrong—I speak
openly—that we are committing we will
endeavour to make good as soon as our
military goal has been reached.—Dr. von
Reichmann-Hollweg, German Imperial
Chancellor.

WILLIAM THE BLOODY.

There are already, thanks to William
the Bloody, in Europe more than 5,000,000
corpses and nearly 7,000,000 wounded.
What will the victorious nations do to
this man?—*Matin*.

ST. HELENA OR DEVIL'S ISLAND.

In the presence of the Allied troops let
the Kaiser's blood-stained sword be
broken on his craven back and the uni-
form and orders of which he is so
childishly proud be stamped in the mire.
And if he lives through it, St. Helena
or the Devil's Island might be his prison
and his grave.—Mr. Frederic Harrison.

FEROCITY OF AN INQUISITOR.

History has preserved the names of
many ruffians, many bigots, and some
perfidious for their execution or ridicule.
It remained for Prussian commanders
and their underlings to combine the dis-
gusting pederasty of a half-lettered
pedagogue with the brutal cruelty of a
vulgar ruffian and the deliberate ferocity
of an inquisitor.—Sir Frederick Pollock.

THE POISONOUS FUNGUS.

It is essential that the modern world
should stamp out Prussian militarism as
it would stamp out a poisonous fungus
that for half a century had disturbed and
polluted its days.—M. Maurice Maeter-
linck.

THE EXECRABLE NAME.

The name of Germany has become
execrable to the whole thinking universe.
Who, then, under Heaven can doubt now
that they are barbarians and that we fight
for humanity?—M. Anatole France.

A CRIMINAL AMONG MEN.

I hope England will fight just as long
as it is necessary to fight, and will end
the fight only in one way—by measuring
out justice to the German Emperor as a
criminal among men, and the German
army, misguided and badly led though
it is, still a criminal among nations.—
Mr. Mark Sullivan, Editor of *Collier's*
Weekly.

THE GREATEST CRIME.

This war is one of the greatest crimes,
in my belief, which has ever been com-
mitted, and the whole burden of respon-
sibility rests on the shoulders of one
man.—Mr. Bonar Law.

HORDES OF SAVAGES.

Hordes who leave behind them at every
stage of their progress a dismal trail of
savagery, of devastation, and of degra-
dation worthy of the blackest annals in
the history of barbarism.—Mr. Asquith.

CRIMINAL LUST OF CONQUEST.

The German people are simply carried
away with their criminal lust of conquest,
they have lost sight of everything else,
and if they were to win there would be
no place for liberty in the world.—A
Harvard professor.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY OUTRAGED.

It will never be possible in any way to
commit a clearer breach of international
morality than that committed by Germany
in the invasion and subjugation of Bel-
gium.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

THE BABY-KILLERS.

Whatever feats of arms the German
navy may hereafter perform, the stigma
of the baby-killers of Scarborough will
brand its officers and men while sailors
sail the seas.—Mr. Winston Churchill.

THEIR COMMON CUSTOMS.

Pillage, rape, incendiarism, and mur-
der are our enemies' common custom.
The facts revealed show an astounding
retrogression of German mentality since
1870.—French official report on German
atrocities.

PROFESSION OF ARMS DISGRACED.

Germany has stooped to acts which will
surely stain indelibly her military his-
tory, and which would vie with the bar-
barous savagery of the Derivishes of the
Sudan. I do not think there can be a
soldier of any nationality, even amongst
the Germans themselves, who is not
heartily ashamed of the slur which has
thus been brought upon the profession of
arms.—Lord Kitchener.

WILLIAM THE POISONER.

One name and one name only is the
Kaiser worthy to bear—the name of
Poisoner. William the Poisoner—thus
shall he be known to the remotest ages!
Thus let his fame encircle Europe, the
name of William the Poisoner, Guillaume
l'empoisonneur, Wilhelm der Giftmischer,
and let him be an eternal warning to
those who mislead God's peace and who
turn war into a series of shabby crimes.
—Anonymous.

THE SPIRIT OF SAVAGERY.

We know now that Germany is bound
by no principle, no agreement of any sort
or kind; that she is actuated by a spirit
of savagery which, if not utterly crushed,
will strike at the very root of European
civilisation; that this is no longer merely
a national war, but a struggle of civilisa-
tion against barbarism.—"Eye-Witness."

THE OUTLAW NATION.

How many decades must pass before
Germany can live down the criminal
record she is writing for herself in the
annals of history? It has often happened
that men in their desperation become out-
laws. But we recall no other instance in
which a great nation has deliberately
elected to become an outlaw.—*The New*
York World.

EMPEROR OF MURDERERS.

The Kaiser has been likened to Nero,
to Attila, to Harrostrates, to Omar of
Alexandria fame; but all these names are
of too much honour for the instigator of
child massacres, of the assassination of
priests, of submarine warfare against
passenger steamships, and of other crime
without number. The name fully earned
by the Kaiser is that of Pantomas the
prince of thieves and emperor of
murderers.—M. Georges Ohnet.

FOUR DAMNING FACTS.

It is proved: (i.) That there were in
many parts of Belgium deliberate and
systematically organised massacres of the
civil population, accompanied by many
isolated murders and other outrages.
(ii.) That in the conduct of the war gen-
erally innocent civilians, both men and
women, were murdered in large numbers,
women violated, and children murdered.
(iii.) That looting, house burning, and
the wanton destruction of property were
ordered and countenanced by the officers
of the German army, that elaborate provi-
sion had been made for systematic incen-
dianism at the very outbreak of the war,
and that the burnings and destruction
were frequent where no military necessity
could be alleged, being indeed part of a
system of general terrorism. (iv.)
That the rules and usages of war were
frequently broken, particularly by the
use of civilians, including women and
children, as a shield for advancing forces,
exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing
the wounded and prisoners, and in the
frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the
White Flag.—Report of Lord Bryce's
inquiry into German outrages.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SPITE.

PRESS ATTACK ON BRITISH
AMBASSADOR.The latest turn taken by the German
frighthfulness campaign, besides the
threatening comment in the Berlin Press
upon the President's Note (wrote the
Times Washington correspondent on July
20th), is an effort to create a demand that
Sir Cecil Spring Rice should be given his
passport and account of his unbecom-
ing behaviour. The Ambassador's chief
offence is that he recently said something
to the State Department about Mr.
Viereck, the editor of the notorious
Fatherland, seeming to have advanced
knowledge of German bomb plots. The
statement was based on articles in the
Fatherland, in the first place threatening
the *Lusitania*, and secondly hinting at the
possibility of "spontaneous combustion"
among cargoes of contraband. Mr.
Viereck apparently formally complained
to the State Department against the Am-
bassador's insinuations, and in his pub-
lication backs up this extraordinary
procedure by an editorial demand for the
Ambassador's recall.The pictorial cover of the *Fatherland*
is also interesting. A skull and cross-
bones hovers above a row of busy factories
across which is written "U.S. Prosperity,
1915," and beneath which appears "Shall
Spring Rice be given his passport?"
The affair is a good instance of the
gambits in accusing their enemy of
doing precisely what they are doing them-
selves.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

Sapper W. Thom joined the Corps on 21st
inst., allotted Corps No. 1903 and posted to
Engineer Company.2nd Corpl. J. S. Chapman is granted leave
of absence from 1.9.16 to 1.11.16.

PARADES.

Parades for Wednesday, 1st September:—
5.30 p.m.—Right Section M. G. Co.—Com-
pany drill and Skirmishing at Cricket
Ground. Signalling Section—Squad
Drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 7th Sept.—No.
1. Sec. Art. Battery, and Left Sec. M. G. Co.
Officer on duty—Capt. Armstrong.
Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night—Scouts Company.
Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.
On duty 2nd Sept.—Scouts Company.
Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart.
Orderly Officer until 7th Sept.—Lieut.
Kennett.
Orderly Sergeant until 7th Sept.—Sergeant
Bullock.

NOTICES.

The Junior Petty Officers, Non-Commis-
sioned Officers and men of H.M.S. *Tamar*
and Tenders invite the Officers, Non-Com-
missioned Officers and men of the Corps and
Reserves to a Smoking Concert to be held at
the R. N. Canteen on Friday, 3rd September,
commencing at 8 p.m.
The M. Austin Men's Society has arranged
to hold a short entertainment on Wednesday
evening of this week, September 1st, in the
Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, at 7.45
p.m. The entertainment is open to all.
G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Tuesday to Thursday, August 31st to Sept.
2nd, as detailed in Orders of 20th-31st August.

PATROLS.

Tuesday to Thursday, August 31st to Sept.
2nd, as already detailed in orders.
Friday, Sept. 1st:—
5.50 p.m. Chief Inspector Mason, Ser-
geants Lammert, Silva Netto, and A. E.
Alves. Also Potter and Wright to patrol
with Inspector Wilken.
8.50 p.m. Five men to be detailed by O. C.
Portuguese Company.
Men warned for Patrol are reminded that
they must obtain a copy of the "Duty
Reminders."

POLICE RESERVE BAND.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the follow-
ing appointments in the Band:—I. da Costa to be
Bandmaster, A. J. M. Rodrigues to be
Crown-Sergeant, P. A. Rozario to be Sergeant.
Unless otherwise ordered, Band practices
will take place every Tuesday and Friday at
6 p.m. sharp.
Band Recruits will parade for Squad Drill
under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves on
Thursday, September 2nd, at 6 p.m.
F. C. JENKINS,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[15]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.Remember we do all kinds of
grinding and edge making. We
sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,
Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-
ments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1916.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[392]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

B. popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET
38.07. From No. 10 to 5589. at \$6.07 and
17.63 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIRGUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[500]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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VIOLENT METHODS

Are unnecessary to conquer that bitter
enemy of civilization, Rheumatism. All
its cures, including Rheumatic Gout, can
be effected permanently, safely, and inex-
pensively by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL
BALM. No matter how much pain your
Rheumatism is causing you. No matter
if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments
and embrocations without material relief.
Here is a remedy that gets down to busi-
ness at once, and knocks out every vestige
of pain. It is the only thing you can
depend upon with certainty. It never
disappoints. Helpless cripples have left
the hospital with their last hope gone.
Sceptically they tried LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM. Got relief and final
cure. What the medicine did for them,
it will do for you. Don't let another
day pass without it.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[414-4]香港中外新報
HONG KONG SAN PAO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

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Documents translated from, or into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

GERMAN IMPORTS INTO THE
LEASED TERRITORY OF
KWANTUNG.

The following information regarding the falling-off in the German imports into the Leased Territory of Kwangtung in 1914 has been compiled by H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett):—

Naturally at the present moment the position of German trade attracts more than usual attention, and the following figures, therefore, taken from the trade returns, will be of interest as showing how the war has affected these articles of import in which German firms are most concerned. It will, of course, be borne in mind that hostilities did not commence till the month of August, and that in consequence the full effect of the closing of this market to the enemy is yet to be experienced:—

Articles.	1913.	1914.	Decrease.
Cotton blankets	502	518	384
Woolen goods, unclassified	3,180	1,189	2,000
Woolen and cotton mixtures, unclassified	14,015	4,971	9,074
Metals—			
Wire	1,725	332	1,393
Bar and mill rod	11,029	1,967	9,062
Nails and rivets	5,565	209	5,356
Sheets and plates	2,102	2,930	6,172
Iron sheets, gal.			
Unmixed	7,856	1,156	6,700
Elect. material, etc.	2,578	2,567	11
Window glass	1,071	1,120	5,528
Glass and glassware	1,987	677	1,310
Lamps and lampware	1,450	1,079	771
Brass and brassware	1,323	574	1,349
Other machinery	10,844	32,354	15,500*
Paper	9,659	7,268	2,391

* This increase is due to a large order placed by the South Manchuria Railway Company in the spring for machinery, the greater part of which was an electric generating plant.

The question as to how the deficiency thus caused will now be made good has aroused some interest, but so far, however, not much has been done in the way of securing fresh sources of supply. At the time of the outbreak of war there were fair stocks of goods in Dairen, and further supplies were drawn from stocks in Japan. Considerable quantities of German goods were in course of transit to Dairen loaded on German vessels. Several of these ships took refuge in neutral ports, and delivery of their cargoes was subsequently obtained after delay, thus replenishing the stocks. The South Manchuria Railway Company intended to raise a loan in Europe during the latter half of 1914, but this idea had to be abandoned, and a policy of strict economy enforced in its stead, all extension work being postponed. This movement in favour of economy appears to have influenced employees of the company also, and was aided by the fact that prices of imported goods have risen by 50 per cent., with the result that business in Dairen has been extremely slack since the beginning of August.

The following is a brief summary of some of the effects of the war upon business in various commodities hitherto imported partly from Germany:—

Camel-Hair Blankets.—Before the war Germany had a monopoly of the trade in these articles. During the winter business was carried on with stocks in hand either in Dairen or Japan, later supplemented by the delayed arrival of shipments from Germany. No orders for next season's goods have been placed yet, partly because merchants have been unable to obtain samples and prices from the United Kingdom upon which to base their quotations.

Iron and Mild Steel Bars and Nail Rod.—A considerable trade in these goods, formerly in German and Belgian hands, is now being done with the United States and Japan, the former supplying chiefly the higher qualities and the latter part of the cheaper goods.

Light Rails, Sheets and Plates.—The German and Belgian business in these articles, chiefly in the inferior qualities, is going to the United States.

Pipes and Tubes.—These will be supplied partly by the United Kingdom, partly by the United States.

Steel, Bamboo and Bars.—Bamboo steel has hitherto been imported largely from Germany. Imports are suspended temporarily, but it is expected that future supplies will be obtained from the United Kingdom.

Steel, Hoops, Sheets and Plates.—Most of the small German trade in these articles will probably fall into British hands, although a certain amount may go to France and the United States.

Tramcar Engines.—The last supply of tramcar engines came from Germany, but future orders will probably go back to the United Kingdom, the original source of supply.

Locomotives.—There is not much prospect of locomotives being ordered abroad for the present, as the railway company is constructing them in its own works.

Electrical Materials.—German goods are being replaced by the output of a factory in Japan which is a branch of a large electrical works in America.

Glass and Glassware.—Supplies are unobtainable from abroad at present, although inquiries have been made in the United Kingdom.

Paper.—German goods are being replaced by imports from Sweden and Japan.

Photographic Materials.—German goods consisted chiefly of lenses. Films and plates have always come from the United Kingdom and America.

Stationery.—German pencils are being replaced by British goods, and the business in German notepaper, etc., should also go to the United Kingdom.

Toilet Requisites.—Germany's small share in the higher qualities of these goods will probably be divided between France and the United States.

Drugs.—The German training of Japanese doctors has always influenced them in favour of German drugs. There is now a brisk demand for drugs owing to the stoppage of German supplies.

Hats.—The better qualities will be ordered from the United Kingdom and France, while Japan will supply inferior qualities.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

During 1914 the net foreign imports into Dairen amounted to \$4,085,590, being a decrease of \$406,716 as compared with the previous year, whereas exports increased by \$243,925 to \$3,456,964. It has to be remembered that Dairen has sustained a heavy blow by the reduction of the customs duties on the Manchuria-Korea frontier, and by the facilities which the Japanese and Korean railways are giving to goods transported from Japan into Manchuria by way of Fusan and Antung. The war, too, is responsible for much of the present stagnation in trade. As soon as hostilities broke out shipping and direct trade with Europe were suspended, and the effects of this are, of course, still operating so far as Germany is concerned. There was also a temporary rise in marine insurance coupled with great tightness in the money market, the result notes in circulation in Northern Manchuria as well as small Chinese silver coins depreciated considerably in value. Exchange fluctuated violently, though this affected imports rather than exports, and finally, the South Manchuria Railway Company, of which not only Dairen, but also all the Japanese settlements in South Manchuria were largely dependent for their prosperity, was unable to make its contemplated flotation of debentures in Europe. To these disturbing factors operating against successful trade—at least, as far as imports are concerned—the distressed condition of Manchuria provincial finances, and the reckless issue of paper money in the interior. It was altogether an unfortunate concentration of adverse influences, and that their effects have been more severely felt is due entirely to the successful harvests of beans and other cereals producing such increased exports as to maintain the total trade of the port, notwithstanding the deficiency in imports, at the same level as in the previous year.

TRADE WITH CHINA.
AMERICAN ADVOCACY OF A
PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* says:—The Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai has furnished some interesting figures in regard to China as a market for American commodities. He points out that if the Chinese increase their foreign purchases during the next fifteen years at the same rate as Japan has done in the past fifteen years the imports of the country would total over two billions of dollars annually.

Of this, America, as one of the nearest of the Western countries, should have a considerable share, and the question becomes: What are the best means by which China can be induced to embark upon a policy of increased imports?

Many answers may be submitted in response to this query, but they will all be wide of the mark if not based upon the assumption of China's right to develop herself in her own way. She must be permitted to impose protective duties against such imports as she is able to manufacture for herself. In short, China must decrease particular imports if her total is to be increased. The home market local industry is well able to supply. With this right to adopt a policy of protection China should so improve her domestic trade as to be in a position to purchase more from the foreigner.

Protected countries invariably raise their standard of living, and in the long run, this works to the benefit of those other countries thereby deprived of a market for certain commodities. As exporters we lose in some lines when a nation adopts a protective tariff, but we gain when that policy results in increased consumption.

America does not sell less, she sells more to Canada because that country has put up barriers to protect her home market. Canada, under protection, has developed many industries, increased her national wealth, raised her standard of living and so multiplied her necessities that she buys far more from the United States than she would have done under free trade.

This is the larger view of protection, and it must be the one taken in regard to China, if we want to sell her more goods. Instead of the Powers framing a tariff for her, she must be allowed to frame it herself, and at once, if she is prepared to encourage home industry.

The awakening of China to her industrial possibilities is certain to prove the most important economic event of modern times.

JAPANESE RAILWAY
DEVELOPMENT.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that of the Imperial Government railways about 175 miles of light railways were opened to traffic during 1914. The most important sections were 25 miles on the Tokushima line, 23 miles on the Sakata line, and 20 miles each on the Murakami and Gwangyetsu lines. Two of the most interesting events of the year were the completion of the splendid new Central Station in Tokyo and the opening of the new Government electric railway between Tokyo and Yokohama. This railway, which runs side by side with the existing steam track, is 19 miles long, and connects the two termini there are 14 intermediate stations. Unfortunately the railway had only been in operation for a few days at the end of the year when it became necessary for the authorities to discontinue the service. As far as it is possible to ascertain, the whole of the trouble lay with the overhead equipment, which at the time of opening to public service was in an unfinished state, so much so that trial running of the trains was only carried out for about two days.

The Willesden education authority has decided to appoint no new teachers of military age.

THE CHINESE FARMER.

From a long and interesting article in the *Far Eastern Review* describing the travels in China of Mr. Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, we make the following excerpt:—

Aside from his mistaken policy of deforestation, the Chinese farmer has many traits that are commendable, especially in view of his lack of modern scientific methods. The Chinese farmer, and although he uses rude implements that barely scratch the surface of the ground, his knowledge of the proper rotation of crops is such that his fields seldom are without something maturing in the growing season. He arranges his plantings so that while one crop is maturing, another is just pushing through the soil. To grow as much produce as possible and waste as little time about it as he can, is the ideal which the Chinese farmer attains to a degree that would surprise his Western brother whose hopes centre in one crop a season and who did not know the first rudiments of rotation until barely a decade ago, though the Chinese had practised it, as well as the green manuring or ploughing under of legumes, for thousands of years.

Yet the Chinese farmer, who has arrived at the conclusions of science by empirical observations alone, has unconsciously been pursuing a process of selection and improvement of his main food crop until he has evolved many varieties that once dependent on copious supplies of water, now in semi-arid lands. The many varieties of upland rice which mature on less water than wheat would need to bring its grain to ripeness are examples of this unconscious process. Not only in dry farming, but in irrigation as well, the Chinese farmer as seen by Mr. Meyer on his travels, has shown himself an individual of great resourcefulness, and in some parts of China, with no other material than a handful of bamboo and a lot of wood for axle, he has succeeded in erecting huge water-wheels which raise the fluid high above the stream bed to pour it upon the land. These wheels once started need no attention and their usefulness ends only with the decay of the materials from which they are made. If the Chinese farmer, even without the aids that in the west are considered necessary for success in agriculture, can make such progress and work his land to so much greater advantage, what will he not do when he has Western science to aid? That is a question, Mr. Meyer says, which one can leave to the Chinese farmer, who is the interested party.

CHINESE PEACE SOCIETY!
EXPLAINS ITS OBJECTS.SCOPE OF THE QUESTION TO BE
DISCUSSED.

The *Chen An Hwei* (Peace Planning Society) has issued a circular in the following terms:—

This is to notify the public that the aim of the Peace Planning Society is to study and discuss the organisation of the Monarchical and Republican forms of government and to ascertain which form of government will be suitable to the present conditions of China. All the discussions concerning the forms of government are to be based on practical knowledge and scientific principles. For instance, such questions as why the Monarchical form of Government has existed in uninterrupted succession for more than 4,000 years and why is it that no Republican ever existed in such a long history of China? At the time of the extinction of the T'ing Dynasty, why was it that a Republican Government was formed instead of a Monarchy? Since the formation of our Republic, what has been the outcome—advantage or disadvantage? And why is it that peace and prosperity exist in one Republic and war and disaster in another? Other questions of this nature will fall within the scope of the discussion of the Society. Other questions which are considered to be beyond the aim and scope of the Society shall not be deliberated or touched upon by its members.

CHINA'S FIRST PRESIDENT
YUAN SHIH-KAI APPRECIATES
THE HIGH HONOUR.

According to the *Hsin Chung Kuo Pa* (Peking), the President says, in reference to the formation of the Peace Planning Society and the memorandum presented by Dr. Goodnow, that "China has had Emperors and the monarchical form of government for more than 4,000 years and the holding of the office of the first President in the long history of China is in itself a great honour and a great glory. Why should I then look down upon the presidency of a republic and honour the position of an emperor? What I consider most important is how can I remove the dangers and calamities which are threatening China and in what way can I solidify the foundation of the country and establish permanent peace. This is my principal consideration; not the post of a president or an emperor." We should admire the President, says the Chinese paper, for his large views and far-sightedness, and we should also think highly of Dr. Goodnow for his assistance in setting forth his views concerning the form of government that China should adopt under certain conditions, and for his good-will in helping to solve the fundamental problem of our country.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Petit Journal* states that an extraordinary military tribunal at Strasbourg has just condemned a young seminary student Anna Muller to three months' imprisonment for her conduct in regard to enemy prisoners. During a visit to the hospital she made the acquaintance of a wounded Frenchman, and in one of her letters to him expressed the hope of soon being united to him under the beautiful French skies. The Court held that her conduct was shameful for a young German girl.

GERMAN "COMMUNICATIONS."
GERMAN LAW AND FACTS
COMPARED.

Even the war, remarks *The Times*, has not been allowed to interrupt the printing in English and circulation in this country for the benefit of English underwriters of *Communications*, the journal of the International Association of Marine Underwriters, edited by Dr. Brüdern, of Berlin. Indeed, with an independence in keeping with the continued publication of the names of British, French, German and neutral underwriters as constituting the Permanent Committee, the journal, which is printed in Berlin, discusses many subjects the interest of which has been so greatly increased for underwriters by the war. The impression left on the mind is that the war is merely an incident productive of various technical problems that British, French, and German underwriters may profitably study together in brotherly fashion from a perfectly detached point of view. Dr. Brüdern invites his readers to examine the war insurance clauses of the different nations, and summarizes the principal legal decisions both in Germany and this country. The case in Germany and this country. The case in Germany and this country. The case in Germany and this country.

equipment in the *Schlesien* captured by British warships is reported, together with the famous *Sunday* deviation decision of the British Court of Appeal. "Great Britain," says the journal, "has in the course of the war considerably extended her list of contraband articles. Germany has, in this respect, followed Great Britain so that the lists of contraband articles issued by the two countries now agree." The list of articles which may not be declared contraband is headed by raw cotton, raw silk, raw jute, and raw hemp. But what, perhaps, chiefly interests English underwriters is the exposition of the German law respecting steamers sheltering in neutral ports. "The insurer," it is pointed out, "does not assume liability for indirect consequences of the war, in particular (a) for costs (including those distributed in general average) arising in consequence of voluntary stay in port on account of danger of war, from detention, and (c) 'imposition of tolls and contributions and the expenses thereby entailed.' There is more of similar effect, but it is not very consoling to British underwriters who were called upon to pay the heavy general average deposits of 20 or 30 per cent. demanded by the German captains in neutral ports before releasing British cargo—the very thing ruled out by German law. It seems characteristic of the German point of view that absolutely no suggestion of any real change in the relations between British and German underwriters owing to the *Lusitania* crime and other German abominations should appear in the journal.

OUR NEW COLONY.
FARMING POSSIBILITIES IN S.W.
AFRICA.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—I have interviewed Dr. William Macdonald the editor of the "Agricultural Journal," who a year ago journeyed through South-West Africa for the purpose of studying its agricultural possibilities. His opinions on the classification of the different farming belts may therefore be of interest at the present moment. The Proterctorate consists of 322,450 square miles, more than six times the size of England, or a little larger than the combined area of the Cape and Natal Provinces. Dr. Macdonald suggested some time ago that the new province should be renamed Bothaland, in honour of South Africa's soldier Premier.

British South-West Africa is made up of three agricultural zones or farming belts. The southern zone extends from the Orange River to Rehoboth; the central zone runs from Rehoboth to Omaruru; while the northern zone extends from Omaruru to the border of Amoland and Angola. In the first, the rainfall averages 7 in. Here is found a great variety of soil, but much of a brackish alkaline nature. The dominant grass is the Bushman grass, which, however, is inclined to be thin and patchy, owing to the severe droughts which prevail. Nevertheless, there are numerous fodder and salt bushes which stock feed upon. In the Kalahari region, the sweet *teakama* melon is found.

In the central zone the rainfall averages about 15 in. This country, which is similar in bush and high veld lands to the Transvaal, is well supplied with rich, sweet grass, and valuable native bushes. The most elevated portion of the Colony is in this zone, which is excellent alike for cattle, sheep, and horses.

In the northern zone the rainfall varies from 20 in. to 27 in. The eastern portion of this belt consists of flat, loamy plains, specially suited for agricultural operations, while in the north-eastern part, which extends into Rhodesia, there are good rains and much grass. This region is eminently suited for semi-tropical culture.

Asked about Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, and Luderitz Bay as calling places for Cape steamers, Dr. Macdonald replied: "Walvis Bay, one of the finest harbours in the world, is destined in the near future to become a greater port than Durban. Its growth up to the present has been retarded by the fact that the Germans have tried hard and have succeeded in stifling its development, spending thousands of pounds sterling on Swakopmund, and not allowing trade to pass through Walvis Bay. Now that that is changed, Walvis Bay will become the great port and health resort for Johannesburg."

"Will it be long ere Johannesburg passengers and the mails from Europe are landed at either of these places, and transported overland?" "No, it is possible now to enter the train at Johannesburg and to embark at Walvis Bay for Europe. That is due to the linking up of the railway from the Cape North-West with the German lines, so that the journey is from Johannesburg to Prieska and Upington, or the Orange River, along the border of the Kalahari Desert, to Keetmanshoop, Winduk, Swakopmund, and finally Walvis Bay."

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
SUMMER SALE

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

THE WHOLE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY
LOW PRICES TO MAKE WAY FOR OUR NEW AUTUMN

DELIVERIES.

BLOUSES

FROM \$2.50 EACH.

TRIMMED HATS

AT HALF-PRICE.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

RAINCOATS AND

SHOES.

BARGAINS IN

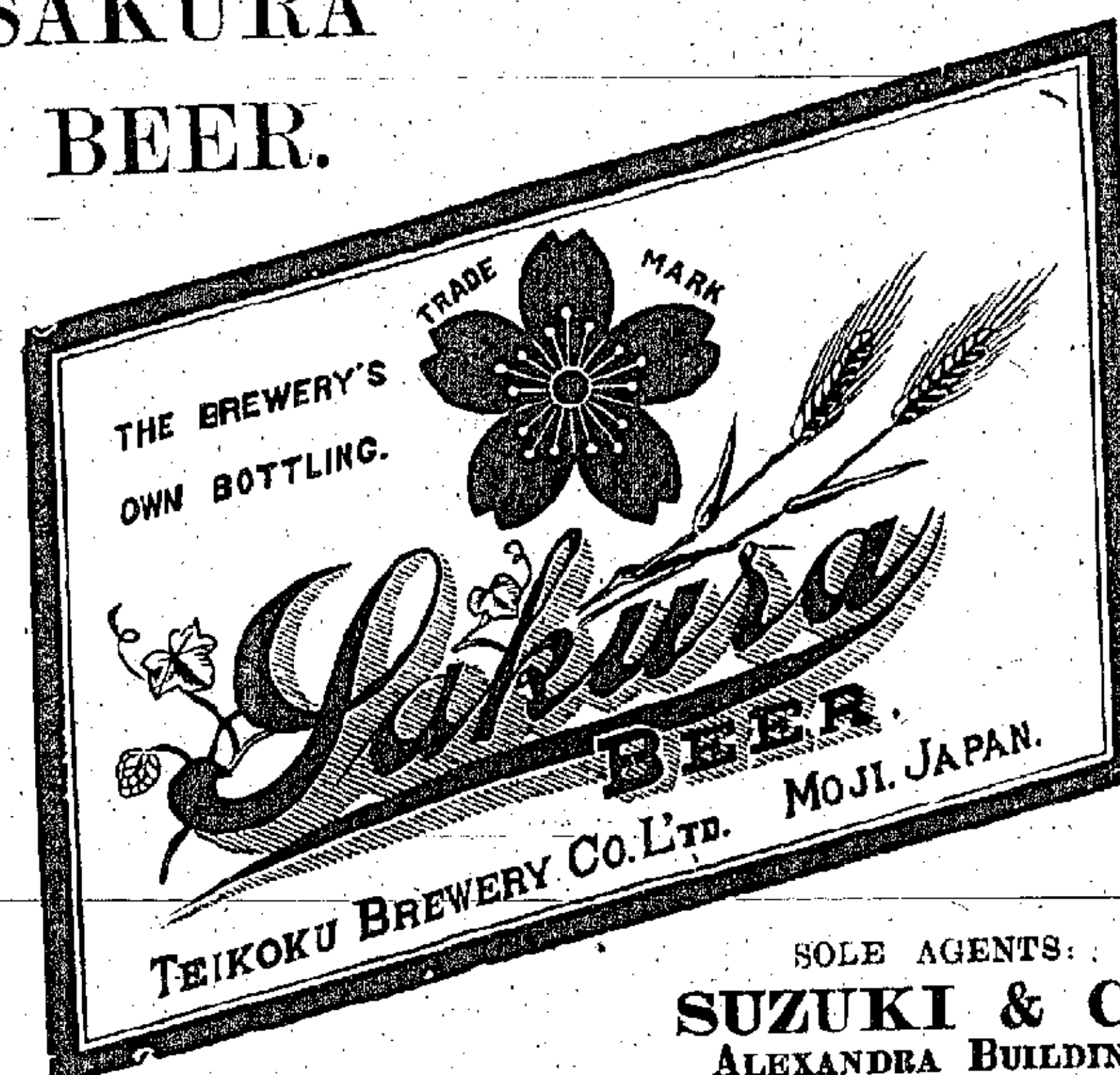
SPORTS COATS,

Etc.

ANY SOILED GOODS WILL BE CLEARED
REGARDLESS OF COST

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[22]

SAKURA
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

[555]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 86' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100-Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No 212

[23]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES have This Day been REMOVED to No. 55, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
LIM & HUNT and YEE KEE HONG.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [917]

TO LET.

"QUARNDON," No. 15, THE PEAK, two minutes from Tram. Furnished, SEVEN ROOMS. From 1st November, 1915. Apply—
G. TISDALL,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [918]

THE PEAK CLUB.
NOTICE.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the POSTPONED BAND PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY, 11th September, at 9.15 P.M.
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [919]

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 907.

On SATURDAY, the 4th September,

and SUNDAY, the 5th September,

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

will take place at the above Hotel, Commencing from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.
Admission ... 50 Cents.
W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [920]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 29th Sept. For Freight please apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [921]



PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KING'S REGULATION No. 10 of 1915.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:

Not later than August 25th, 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China;
Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 26th, 1915, but which have not yet arrived in China;

Not later than September 26th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 26th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 26th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated August 20th, from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton.
Exhibited 28.8.15.
E. C. WILTON,
Acting Consul General.
[906]

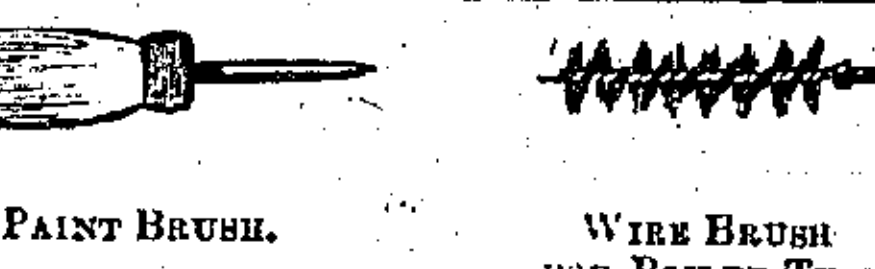


NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

HOSOKAWA & CO.

KITANO-CHO, SATSUMABORI,
OSAKA, JAPAN.



PAINT BRUSH. WIRE BRUSH FOR BOILER TUBE.

Manufacturers and Exporters of the following—
PAINT BRUSH.
WIRE BRUSH FOR BOILER TUBE.
BRUSH FOR SHIP'S USE.
Other kinds of BRUSH.

Catalogue sent on request.

[909]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

FAREWELL VISIT

OF THE

HOWITT
PHILLIPS
CO.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3RD.

London's Latest Success.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1915. [911]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd September, to MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [913]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on FRIDAY, the 17th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th of September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS L. L. PRAIRIE & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1915. [903]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.'S GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition, having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.
For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON, Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married, seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experiences on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.
Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

WANTED.

RESIDENCE of 5 ROOMS or more, with Garden or Tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wanchai or East.
Apply to—
"K,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [905]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 52, THE PEAK.
"HAZELDEN," No. 53, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY,"
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE,
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (8 Rooms).
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 60, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915. [915]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEEN, B.C., comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 166, THE PEAK, Tennis Court. From September.
No. 15.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARLEATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [728]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road, with possession in October next. English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [853]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVANIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNY & BOWLEY.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [89]

INTIMATION



WHISKY

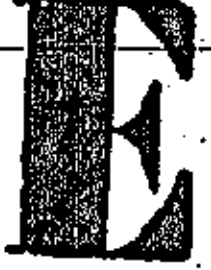
Is a thing the Average Man knows less about than he thinks he does.

FASHION IS ITS GENERAL

RECOMMENDATION.

Comparing

WATSON'S



WHISKY

with other brands will convince you

of its

HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

A. S. WATSON
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1915.

GERMAN SUBMARINE PIRACY.

DURING the past few days there has been an absence of news of German submarine activity which is noteworthy after the abnormal activity of last week. Whether this is merely a temporary lull due to the necessity for the submarines to put back to their base for supplies, or whether this inactivity is dictated by the fear of a rupture of relations with the United States of America there is no information, of course, to show. It is not for one moment to be supposed that the German naval authorities have become suddenly alarmed by the statement made by the British Admiralty last week revealing that important losses of German submarines have occurred and no publicity given to them for reasons which are obvious. Though the British Admiralty has refrained from announcing these losses as they occurred, the German Admiralty cannot be ignorant of them. What they do not know is merely where these submarines were destroyed, and how they were destroyed—whether by gunfire, by ramming or by bombs dropped from aircraft. How many German submarines have been destroyed is still undisclosed, but, if the number be important, as the Admiralty states, the policy of reticence on that point at least, scarcely recommends itself. The people of Germany have been led to put such great faith in the ability of German submarines to do for the German nation what its High Seas Fleet has been unable to accomplish that were they to be sold, on the authority of the British Admiralty, the actual number of submarines sunk, so that they would be convinced at once of the "importance" of the loss, it would doubtless have a demoralising effect on the spirits of the German people. For that reason the German Admiralty would themselves naturally refrain from issuing any communiqué on the subject until circumstances absolutely oblige them to do so. The German Admiralty is in as good a

position to know how many submarines they have lost as the British Admiralty is—perhaps better, because Admiral von TIRPITZ would know how many submarines were destroyed in the recent heavy bombardment of the submarine base at Zebrügge, by British warships, while the British Admiralty presumably does not know exactly. If the Dutch report is true that six hundred Germans were killed in that bombardment we can well believe that the damage done to this submarine base must have been extensive enough to render it of little use for that purpose for some time to come. The fact that Germany has suffered important losses in submarines perhaps explains in itself the inclination of the German Government to modify its submarine warfare, under pressure from the United States. It is making a virtue of necessity, though we do not forget that there has always seemed to be a conflict of opinion in Germany between the Chancellor and the Admiralty in regard to the submarine policy in relation to neutrals, and particularly the United States. This was very plainly manifested when the *Lufitzinger* (the property of a German syndicate working under the direction of the German Foreign Office) published a few months ago an article by Herr EUGEN ZIMMERMAN, whose relations with the Government are said to be notorious in Germany, in which he frankly declared that "he could not reprobate the English blockade, which was a method he would gladly see Germany employing against England; it does not involve real starvation," but is only a means of enforcing surrender; and, secondly, that the German reproaches to America for delivering war materials through private firms to the Allies are "unjust." This brought the *Tirpitz* Press, including the *Cologne Gazette*, the *Hamburg Nachrichten* and the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, down upon the *Lufitzinger*, as seeking to create a public sentiment in favour of renouncing Germany's piratical submarine "warfare." The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* even went so far as to insinuate that the Chancellor intended to renounce that "warfare," and it was promptly suspended. The American Notes to Germany regarding the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic* can have done nothing to heal this breach between the civil and naval authorities, and at last a point has been reached in the communications between the United States and Germany where Germany has either to acquiesce in President WILSON's demand that the rights of neutrals shall be scrupulously respected—which is impossible except by the abandonment of the piratical campaign, Germany has carried on since February last—or else to face a rupture of diplomatic relations. The United States has shown the utmost patience under the latest affront to her national dignity, but we cannot doubt that Germany, with a depleted fleet of submarines, will now recognise the importance of avoiding a rupture with a nation upon whom she doubtless contemplates relying for aid when her defeat brings the great war to an end.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Co. play at the Theatre on Friday night, and not Saturday as previously announced.
A Chinese shopkeeper in the Sau King district has reported to the police that on the night of August 30th his wife was murdered. The police are engaged on the case, but no details are yet obtainable.
Owing to ill-health, Monsieur J. Tripiet, French Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok, is shortly proceeding to France. His successor will be Monsieur Dejean de la Batie, at present Consul-General in Calcutta, and formerly Consul-General at Shanghai.
Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) and Mrs. Gompertz returned to the Colony on Monday after four months' absence. They have been touring in Canada, and also spent some time in Japan on the return journey. Today Mr. Justice Gompertz will hear an important Chinese law case in the Supreme Court, and the Summary Court cases will be taken by the Chief Justice.

Previous to the Church Missionary Society half-yearly conference the Bishop of Victoria will conduct special services for Church workers in the Peak Church to-day. There will be Morning Prayer with first address at 10.30; special Litany with second address at 11.15; and a celebration of the Holy Communion with third address at 11.45. In the afternoon a meeting will be held at "The Eyrie," when reports will be given of the work at the different Mission stations.

A grand display of fireworks is announced to take place at the Bella View Hotel, Shaukiwian Road, on Saturday night and also on Sunday night.

William Ezra, 4, Ashley Terrace, Kowloon, described as a teacher, was summoned by a Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday for assault. The complainant, who is employed at the Kowloon Dock, said that defendant, without provocation, struck him on the nose, and it still revealed signs of ill-usage. Defendant gave a complete denial to the charge. He alleged that complainant was struck by another Chinese, and that he (defendant) chased the offender. In the darkness complainant mistook him for the person who committed the assault and took him to the police station. On the application of Mr. Gardiner, who represented complainant, the case was adjourned until to-day for more evidence to be called.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N., has now being appointed Master Attendant at Colombo in succession to Capt. J. A. Legge, who has recently retired from the office. Lieut. Commander Stainer a few years ago was King's Harbour Master at Hongkong. He has been only about two years in Colombo, going there in November, 1913, as Assistant Master-Attendant, being appointed by the Secretary of State and lent by the Admiralty to the Ceylon Government. Assuming duties on December 4th, 1913, he was hardly six months in office when Captain Legge went Home on leave. Shortly after assuming office as Acting Master-Attendant, Commander Stainer was called upon to discharge duties of a most responsible nature consequent on the outbreak of war, and these, says the *Times of Ceylon*, he has carried out with marked ability. By his untiring zeal in all matters connected with the port he has also set an example to the others in his service. Commander Stainer is the son of Mr. G. H. Stainer, C.B., and he has had considerable experience of harbours. He has also qualified in the Navy for navigating first-class ships—a qualification which is the highest in its class.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TAIKOO.

EUROPEAN FALLS OVER VERANDAH.

A peculiar accident, which unfortunately was attended with fatal results, occurred at Taikoo on Monday evening. Arthur Walmesley, time-keeper at the Sugar Refinery, who resided at the Joss House, Quarry Bay, was on his verandah engaged, presumably, in extracting nails from the wall. He was thus employed when either a nail snapped or the claw-hammer slipped, precipitating him to the ground 30 feet below, death being instantaneous.

The fatality cast quite a gloom over Taikoo, where the deceased, who is a single man, aged about 30, was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He had been employed at the Sugar Refinery for the past seven years. The deceased was a gunner in No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at the Happy Valley Cemetery last evening, deceased being accorded military honours. Among the officers present were: Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman (Officer Commanding the H.K.V.C.), Major D. MacDonald, Surgeon-Major Black, Captain Stewart, Capt. Murray Scott, and Lieut. Danby. The coffin, borne on a gun-carriage, was covered with the Union Jack, on top of which was placed deceased's helmet and bayonet. Members of the Taikoo section of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves acted as bearers. The Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle) was the officiating clergyman. After the committal sentences a firing party from the deceased's section of the H.K.V.A. discharged three volleys over the grave.

There was a numerous collection of floral tributes, including wreaths from the Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the H.K.V.C., the Artillery section, Taikoo Club, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, and Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary to the St. John Ambulance Association, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions to the Association's "War Fund for the Wounded":
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. \$100
The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C. 50

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RESISTANCE.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

A TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT AT TWO POINTS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.
Interest in the Eastern theatre of the war to-night centres around Riga and a fierce Russian attack on General von Mackensen's Army eastward of Brest-Litovsk.

A Berlin communiqué says that General von Bulow, belonging to General von Hindenburg's group, is still fighting for the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, on the river Dvina, some thirty miles south-eastward of Riga.

This is evidence that the Russians are making a great resistance.

STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, August 30th.

A communiqué says: Stubbled fighting continues west of Friedrichstadt.

The Germans delivered simultaneous attacks at Ecken, on the Neuhut railway, and on the village of Birlhalen.

The Russians assumed the offensive at some points in the Drinsk district.

Fighting continues before Vilna, the front being approximately unchanged.

The Russians continue to retreat on the Niemen-Pripet front, covered by rear-guards which repulsed a series of attacks at Lipsk, inflicting heavy losses.

The rear-guards likewise blocked a big offensive on the Prujany-Gorodets front.

The enemy has changed the dispositions of his troops in the Vladimir-Volynsk region, making a big offensive.

Fighting is occurring on both banks of the Stys.

RUSSIANS HOLDING ON.

PETROGRAD, August 30th.

Latest advices show that Grodno is still in the hands of the Russians.

The enemy's sudden movement at Vladimir-Volynsk was popularly assumed to presage an advance on Kiev, but military experts are of the opinion that this movement, coupled with the renewed activity in eastern Galicia, resulting in the crossing of the Zlotalpa, was only intended to cover the forces advancing from Brest-Litovsk.

RUSSIA'S VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS.

VAST BOOTY.

PETROGRAD, August 31st.

Russia's recent victory in the Caucasus was accompanied by vast booty. A communiqué records the capture of 5,213 Turkish prisoners, while the pursuing Cossacks killed over 2,000 of the enemy.

Also, twelve guns, sixteen machine-guns, and quantities of ammunition were captured.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEADLY BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.

News from Belgium says that 600 were killed in the British bombardment of Zeebrugge, and that military buildings were seriously damaged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS RETREATING. BEFORE IMPETUOUS ITALIAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, August 31st.

The operations in Poland have temporarily eclipsed events in the Italian theatre, which, nevertheless, are of great importance.

The Austrians, seemingly, are in full retreat at two points. One in Valsugana, where they are blowing up bridges and viaducts and destroying roads as they retire to safety within the circle of the nearest defences of Trent. The other point is in the region of the Upper Isouzo, where the Alpini wrested an important mountain summit from their grip. The Italians did not occupy Plezzo, which was entirely at their mercy, but pushed rapidly eastwards in order to seize further heights.

A correspondent opines that the entire line of defences in northern Isouzo are seriously menaced, and the Austrians are in a precarious position from here to Tolmino, Gorizia and Sugana. In addition, there has been the loss of a series of stout defences at Sugana.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

SOFIA, August 30th.

The Premier received a deputation of the Agrarian Party, who are demanding a convocation of Parliament and counselling prudence. The Premier, in replying, intimated that the negotiations with Turkey were on the eve of conclusion. The concessions received from Bulgaria in no wise implied a political engagement. The result of the negotiations with the Entente depended on the replies from Nish and Athens.

THE DIPLOMATIC CONFLICT.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Times' correspondent at Bukharest says that the diplomatic conflict has reached its height. The Central Powers are employing every means to increase the prevailing discord and, if possible, cause a war between Bulgarian and her neighbours, while the Entente Powers are endeavouring to promote an understanding on the basis of Serbo-Grecian concessions to Bulgaria.

GERMAN INVASION OF SERBIA?

200,000 TROOPS ARRIVE AT BRASSO.

LONDON, August 30th.

200,000 German troops have arrived at Brasso, and it is believed that a German invasion of the north-eastern corner of Serbia will begin in ten days, the enemy then entering Bulgaria westward, to widen as they are advancing on Nish from the Bulgarian side.

CHRISTMAS GOODS FROM AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

BRITISH CONCESSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, August 30th.

The British Ambassador has informed the State Department that Great Britain is prepared to allow the passage through the blockade of certain goods purchased in Austria and Germany, destined to America for the Christmas trade.

MAKING MUNITIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, August 30th.

Splendid work is being done in the production of munitions in Australia. The Commonwealth Small Arms Factory is working double shifts and increasing the already large output. The New South Wales Government workshops are practically converted into arsenals, manufacturing machine-guns which are believed to be the equal of any in the world.

REGULAR COMMISSIONS.

NO COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, August 30th.

An Army Order suspends, during the war, competitive examinations for commissions in the regular forces, and announces monthly nominations for regular commissions for service in the field.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIVER DISASTER AT PURFLEET. TRAINING-SHIP'S CUTTER SUNK.

LONDON, August 31st.

A river disaster is reported from Purfleet. A cutter from the training-ship Cornwall was cut in half by a tug and sank immediately, one officer and sixteen boys being drowned. Only four were saved.

RUSSIAN CONVICTS MUTINY.

A SANGUINARY STRUGGLE.

LONDON, August 30th.

A mutiny among the convicts at Kiria (Manchuria) resulted in a fierce struggle in which 70 Russian guards and 100 convicts were killed, and 100 guards and 120 convicts wounded.

[NAVAL SERVICE.]

A FRENCH AVIATOR'S ESCAPE FROM INTERNMENT.

PARIS, August 29th.

In order to avoid misunderstandings with Switzerland the French Government has authorized the French aviator Gilbert, who is alleged to have broken his parole, to return to Switzerland.

DEATH OF A FRENCH SENATOR.

PARIS, August 29th.

The death is announced of Senator Rene Berenger.

WAR BREVITIES.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, there are in Germany 2,000,000 tons of copper in the shape of kitchen utensils, parts of machinery, roofs, etc., all of which can be substituted by other materials.

Bakers who sell short-weight bread in war-time are dealt with drastically in New Zealand. Two have just been fined £20 each and ordered to advertise their conviction, at their own cost, in four newspapers.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, of Berlin, prints the following domestic announcement: "Lieutenant — and wife announce the birth of a girl child, who has been named 'Bring Friede.' The name means 'Bring Peace.'"

The prohibition of the export of beer from Germany has given the Swiss brewing industry a great fillip. At Munich a local order prohibits the sale of beer before 5 p.m., by which time a long queue is waiting outside the cafes.

The Grand Duke of Baden has conferred on Baron von Bissing, the "Sultan of Brussels," the collar and sword of the Order of Berthold I, and on General von Strachwitz, military governor of that city, the cross of Commander of the Order of the Zähringen Lion.

Miss Philippa Fawcett, daughter of the famous blind Postmaster-General, has undertaken to perform the duties of rural postman in Suffolk in order to release a man for war work. Miss Fawcett is one of the chief education officers of the London County Council.

Dutch peasants who went to Winterswyk to sell vegetables to Germans were offered German money in payment, but refused to accept them even at a discount of 50 per cent. off their face value. As the Germans had nothing but paper money, the peasants took their vegetables home again.

It is announced from New York that soldiers who lose their eyesight in the European war are to be helped by a newly formed organization, called the Committee for Men Blind in Battle, headed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

The Victorian Minister of Defence announces that plans have been received from the Imperial Government for the manufacture of eighteen-pound shells. A census of available machinery is being taken, and the engineers are preparing to begin manufacture immediately on an immense scale.

A soldier on leave, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, tells how birds warn the Allies of a gas attack. Long before the smell of the fumes can be detected in the trenches there is a great clamouring of birds awakened from their night perches. The birds fly away beyond reach of the fumes, but in the meantime the British soldier is prepared.

The General Federation of Teachers in France is arranging that the scholars of Rheims shall spend their holidays sheltered from all bombardment as a just reward for their prolonged stay in the cellars of their transformed schools. The first group of eighty children, ranging from eight to eleven years of age, already arrived in Paris a month ago.

It is interesting to note that the troops fighting in the Persian Gulf are provided with goggles and spurs protectors to shield them from the sun, not from the bullets of the enemy. A private in the Dorset Territorials, in a letter to his parents, says: "We are called the 'goggle-eyed army,' owing to our wearing goggles to protect our eyes from the fierce rays of the sun. We also wear spine protectors for the same reason."

THE BASEL MISSION. SWISS OR GERMAN?

A correspondent over the *nom de plume* of "Scottish Woman" writing to a Bombay paper says:—

In *The Times of India*, Thursday, July 22nd, 1915, page 7, there appeared under the heading "Basel Mission Industries" an alleged explanation that the Mission by the above name was not German but Swiss. Since when? The writer would have us believe that because "an authenticated certificate of register of the Company legalised by the British Consul in Switzerland has been filed with other papers at the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, at Madras, in accordance with requirements of the Indian Companies Act of 1913; consequently our weaving establishment is purely a Swiss concern," it is Swiss and not German.

The work of the Society began in India in 1834 and for many long years a special feature of the Basel Mission is the industrial establishments connected with it. Query: Why was not the "Company" registered long before 1913, inasmuch as the Registration Act of Joint Stock Companies has been in force in India since 1860?

I cannot help being forced to the conclusion that the German missionaries in India were for years as familiar with the preparations of war in the Fatherland as were the Prussian officers and doubtless were instructed to be ready for any emergency.

Let me give further data for the foundation of my conclusions.

In 1911, the Basel Mission was called the "Basel German Evangelical Mission" (see Protestant Missionary Directory 1910-1911, page 67, published by the Scottish Mission Industries, Ajmer). In 1912, 1913 issue of the same Directory, we find the name, simply "Basel Mission." Evidently that was the year the "Company" was careful to be registered as "A Swiss Concern." In the 1915 Directory, the name is also "Basel Mission," but with this interesting legend (page 80): "The Missionary Society of Germany and Switzerland, in 1815. Work is carried on in Africa (Gold Coast and the Cameroons) China and India. Work in India began in 1834 when Hehich and his two companions landed at Mangalore. From Kanara, the work spread to Southern Malabar in 1837, and to Malabar in 1839; some stations in Coorg and on the Nilgiris followed; the Bible has been translated into three languages: Kanarese (Mogling and Weigle), Tulu (Amma) and Malayalam (Gunderl). There are now 26 chief stations with 19,000 Christians and 22,000 pupils in different schools. A special feature of the Basel Mission is the industrial establishments connected with it."

Altogether there are under appointment 124 missionaries in connection with the Basel Mission in India. Of that number only 16 are unmarried women, whereas in addition to the 124 there are 77 wives of missionaries making a total staff of 201.

When "The World Atlas of Christian Missions" was being prepared in 1911, (following the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh 1910) we read under the section "Germany" that the "Basel Evangelical Missionary Society" is to be looked for under Switzerland (page 40). Turning to the page indicated, p. 58, we read "The Basel Society cannot be regarded as wholly German or wholly Swiss, although its office is in Switzerland, and its accounts are rendered in francs. It is supported by the united efforts of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Southern Germany and Switzerland." The conscientious compilers of the Atlas were not members of the Kaiser's "Intelligence Department," and could not understand why they were asked to put the "Basel Mission" under "Switzerland," when they knew it was contrary to facts, hence the compilers' explanatory note to clear themselves. One more fact from the Atlas (page 78) under the heading "Summary of Societies and Income" where Germany's missionary income is recorded there is a footnote which reads: "The transfer by special request of the Basel Society into the Swiss section accounts for the diminution in the income reported from Germany." The compilers were again at a loss to know why they were asked to do what on the face did not appear sound, so threw the responsibility of the act on those who were asking them to do it by inserting the words "by special request." While the "Industrials" referred to are usually spoken of as belonging to the "Basel Mission," no one ever hears the missionaries themselves designated in any way other than "The German Missionaries." The most of the 124 names in the Directory are German.

In the light of all that has been disclosed during the past year of German intrigue I feel that the change of name from "German Evangelical Mission" to simply "Basel Mission" is on a par with other acts. I am thankful that they had the grace to drop the word "Evangelical," as well as "German."

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL INCREASED BY \$20,000,000.

The Bank of China started business with a capital of \$10,000,000. As the volume of business is expanding rapidly, the authorities of the Bank recommended the increase of the capital. The recommendation was discussed and approved at a conference held in the Administrative Headquarters. It was decided to increase the capital by \$20,000,000. Of this amount, \$10,000,000 will be appropriated by the Government, and the other \$10,000,000 will be issued as shares to the public. The Ministry of Finance reports to the President that the Government appropriation of \$10,000,000 should be made out of the receipts from the sale of public properties, which up to the present has come to the figure of \$20,000,000. The proposal has been sanctioned by the President. The regulations regarding the issue of shares to the public have also been submitted to the President and will soon be promulgated. —*Peking Daily News*.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. MACLEAN GIBSON.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Dr. Maclean Gibson, Medical Superintendent of the Alcock Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, met with a somewhat serious accident on Monday while coming down Garden Road in her ricksha, which was in charge of two coolies. It seems that the coolies lost control of the ricksha, owing to the slippery nature of the road, and, realising that an accident was inevitable, bravely endeavoured to turn the vehicle. In doing so, however, the man in the shafts appears to have slipped; the shafts snapped, Mrs. Gibson was thrown violently to the ground, and the coolie in the shafts sustained severe injuries. Mrs. Gibson, we learn, sustained injuries to the forehead, and was also badly bruised about the shoulders. She was unconscious for about half an hour, and was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital by some persons unknown whom Dr. Gibson wishes to thank for their kind and ready assistance. Mrs. Gibson was also badly shaken, but is progressing favourably.

The ricksha coolie was also taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken leg and severe injuries to his head.

PASSENGERS ON BICYCLES.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE HELD TO BE NO OFFENCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, B. S. Benjamin, 1, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, was charged with riding a bicycle to the common danger in Nathan Road on August 30th.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended, and said his client held no guilty.

P. C. Delahunty spoke to seeing defendant cycling along Nathan Road, at the same time carrying a passenger on the cross-bar, a boy of about six or seven years of age. Witness told him this was not allowed. Defendant was going at a normal pace, he was riding quite well, and had his machine under control. When witness stopped him defendant became "very excited" and asked him to show the authority which gave him power to stop him. Defendant also went to the police station and reported witness for stopping him.

Mr. Wood—There is nothing about carrying a child on a bicycle in the regulations, is there? There was no danger?

Witness—There would have been if he had turned a corner and got among traffic; his control would not have been perfect with a child on the machine.

Mr. Faithfull remarked that there was nothing in the regulations with regard to carrying children on cycles.

Witness added that a few days ago the defendant was carrying two children on his cycle; one in front and another behind.

Mr. Wood—I do not think he was riding to the danger of the public at all.

Replying to the Magistrate defendant said he had been a cyclist for five years.

Mr. Wood—I would not take too many passengers on your cycle if I were you. I do not think there is any case against you; but if you had lost control of the machine under these circumstances you would be liable for the accident. The case is dismissed.

CHINESE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

A ROGUS CASE FOUNDED ON PERJURY.

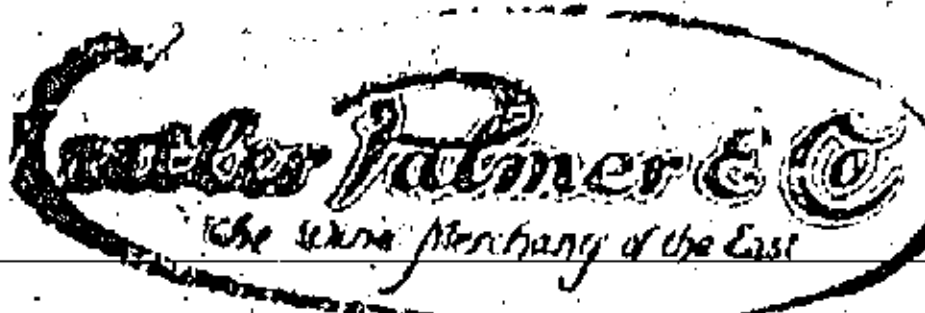
The hearing of the case in which Leung Tik Kwong, alias Leung Tsz Ching, is charged with the embezzlement of \$1,500, was resumed yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

The prosecution having concluded their case, Mr. Potter, for the defence, submitted there was no case to answer. There was a partnership issue before the Supreme Court and three years after the alleged embezzlement a man who claimed to be a partner brought this charge against the defendant, but had not gone into the witness-box to substantiate his case. There was absolutely no evidence to show that the defendant had ever received the money he was alleged to have embezzled. This was a common kind of case, a partnership dispute and "black-mail police-court proceedings"—he thought he could call them that. The case was a bogus one, founded, he alleged, on perjury which he hoped would be punished elsewhere.

His Worship agreed that there was no case to answer and discharged the defendant.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the benefits derived from HIRROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to any, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole by A. Chemist.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 2
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 3
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 4
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 5
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 6
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 7
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 8
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 9
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THERAPION NO. 10
CURES SCURF, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

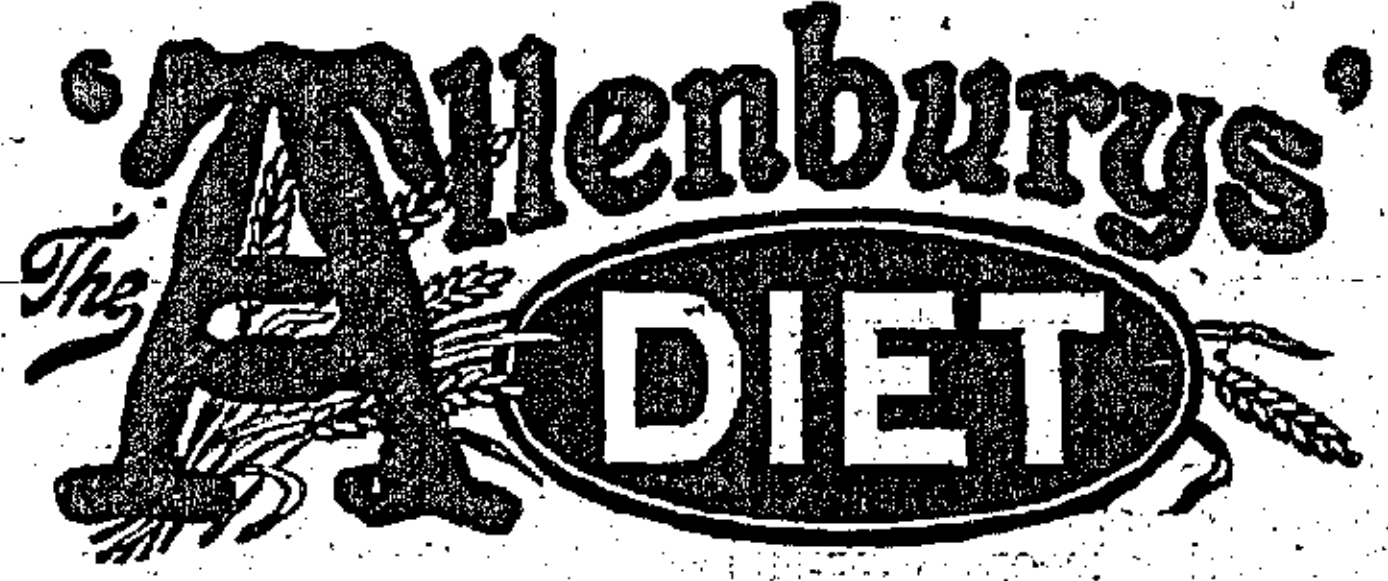
A Good Digestion

This excellent wish may be realised by taking the 'Allenburys' DIET, which affords an ideal food for those of weakened or temporarily impaired digestion. Prepared from rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements combined in a partially predigested form.

Made in a Minute—
Add boiling water only.

The 'Allenburys' DIET is a Food for Adults and is quite distinct from the well-known 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants.

ALLEN & HANBURY Ltd.,
8a Peking Road, SHANGHAI
S.P.O. For 155
and London, England.



WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.30 a.m.—Pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan and N. China, slight depressions are general elsewhere. It is highest in the Pacific to the East of Japan, and relatively low over China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy; some showers.)
Formosa, Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamooka	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Yokohama	29.84	71	—	—	—	—
Kobe	29.83	71	—	—	—	—
Kioto	29.84	71	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.78	71	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	29.78	71	—	—	—	—
Oshima	29.78	71	—	—	—	—
Naha	29.78	71	—	—	—	—
Kaiyama	29.78	71	—	—	—	—
Senja Is.	29.81	71	—	—	—	—
Chaofo	29.82	73	—	—	—	—
Wakatsuki	29.82	73	—	—	—	—
Hankow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Changsha	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chungking	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yenchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
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Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Yichang	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
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Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
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Chongqing	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
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Wanchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
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